

LIGHT ON BUSINESS METHODS IN COUNTY OF SOCORRO WHERE H. O. BURSUM IS SUPREME BOSS

CHARACTERS OF STATE INVESTIGATOR ARE PRESENTED SO THAT VOTERS OF NEW MEXICO MAY DECIDE WHETHER OR NOT THEY WANT SUCH "BUSINESS" METHODS IN THEIR STATE ADMINISTRATION.

H. O. Bursum, Republican candidate for governor, his managers declare, is a plain, honest, common, successful business man, who would make a business governor.

They say he would secure economy and efficiency in the administration of state funds.

Passing by the question of Mr. Bursum's "economy and efficiency" in the handling of state funds as superintendent of the penitentiary, it is important to take a look at the handling of public funds in Socorro county, where Mr. Bursum has been political and official boss for years—where he has been to all intents and purposes the "governor."

The treatment of public funds in a county completely under Mr. Bursum's direction should give an idea of what Bursum's methods would be in the treatment of state funds.

A report to the governor by the assistant traveling auditor in 1912, covering an investigation of Socorro county offices, charged that:

Wild animal bounty claims aggregating some \$25,000 since 1907 had not been paid.

Meanwhile wild animal bounty claims were paid to Bursum through a Bursum relative and to a few preferred claimants among his henchmen, regardless of the priority of hundreds of other claimants. The complete list of claimants for wild animal bounties totaled some 2,000.

At a time when he couldn't legally cash a warrant because he owed the county taxes, wild animal bounty claims totaling \$1,129 were paid to a near relative as "advance." The warrant was endorsed by the relative and Bursum.

This payment was made possible by the transfer of \$1,000 to the wild animal bounty fund from the assessor's fund. This \$1,000 was ultimately to come out of the county road fund.

The sum of \$800 paid by the United States to Socorro county for use of the court house for the Federal Court couldn't be found. There was nothing to show it had ever reached the treasurer.

Furniture for the court house which the county was reported to have couldn't be found.

Over \$5,000 had been borrowed by the county commissioners from a bank at Magdalena and disbursed, apparently by personal check of the chairman and clerk of the board. The proceeds of the loan were not shown on the treasurer's books. The money was repaid out of the court house and jail and road funds. It was ostensibly used for court house and jail repairs.

An advance of \$1,000 was made to the assessor, payable from the road fund if deducted from the assessor's future commissions, the amount to be then transferred to the wild animal bounty fund. The auditor regarded this as an attempt to evade the Batsman law and illegally make up a deficiency in salary.

No accounting was found of \$612 received from mercantile licenses.

No accounting was found of \$1,812 received from liquor licenses.

The auditor also charged that accounts were found overpaid, stubs found missing from license books, improper expenditures discovered, laws regarding levies ignored, certificate requirements ignored and money illegally kited back and forth from one fund to another.

The auditor charged that county officials had dealt in county warrants to their personal gain.

A parcel of some 400 acres, worth several hundred dollars, paid for by the county, was not received by the county at the place it was to have been delivered, according to the investigator.

He charged that furniture, worth \$70, paid for by county warrants, was sent to the home of E. H. Sweet, county clerk, and was kept by him for three years or more, or until the appointment of a Democratic district attorney. Then it was sent to the court house.

He charged that county warrants were used to pay for fountain pens and cigars.

That county warrants were used to pay "constables and emigrants," and that such of the men who were located denied ever receiving the money.

That E. H. Sweet drew \$230 for "delivery of ballot boxes."

Adjustment accounts listed by the auditor showed: G. E. Sanchez, sheriff, \$648.57; E. H. Sweet, county clerk, \$1,708.45.

The auditor charged that some \$1,500 was unaccounted for.

He reported that close to \$4,000 needed adjustment.

He reported that out of \$1,727 paid for wild animal bounties in one year, with some 2,000 claims and \$25,000 outstanding, Bursum's relative as assignee, received \$1,129, after arrangements had been made to take \$1,000 out of the road fund.

He charged gross carelessness, illegality, irregularity and recklessness in the handling of county funds.

This by Bursum's county officials in Bursum's county of Socorro where he was Supreme Boss.

With this county record before them, do the voters of New Mexico want to put H. O. Bursum in charge of the administration of the finances of the state?

Is this the kind of a "Business Man" the state wants in its business?

DE BACA TO VERS ABOVE BURSUM

"New by way of comparison or contrast of the two men that are running for governor. I know De Baca; he has been lieutenant governor for four and a half years standing next to me, and he is a man of whom I am proud. He is a better educated man than Bursum; he is a man of better judgment; he is a man of greater integrity and cleaner life. I have found him worthy in every place in which he has been placed and I have been in a position to see him tried. He is a true and loyal friend, and he is a capable officer, and if you elect him governor, in my opinion, you will find it desirable that you elect him two years after he has taken that office, giving him a four year term."—Gov. William C. McDonald in a speech at Las Cruces.

WHY G. O. GANG HATES McDONALD

Governor McDonald has stood like an immovable rock against all the forces of graft and corruption in New Mexico. For that reason all the grafters and corruptionists in New Mexico pour out their abuse upon him and can see nothing but McDonald in the present campaign. He has stood between the people of the state and those who would plunder them. That is why the plunderers consider his candidacy, even for a minor office, the paramount issue to be decided at the polls.—Albuquerque Journal.

PEOPLE ANSWER G.O.P. ATTACKS ON STATE BANKS BY FILLING THEM WITH MONEY

Of Late Additional Deposits Have Been at the Rate of \$7,575 Daily; Increase in Total Resources of State Banks Under Democratic Administration Has Been \$6,624,464.

Another vote of confidence in the soundness of state banking under Democratic administration has been given by the people of New Mexico. It is shown by a report of the state bank examiner, just made public, which covers conditions of state banks at the close of business September 12, 1916.

The last preceding report of the bank examiner gave state bank figures at the close of business June 30, 1916. In the period from June 30 to September 12, seventy-four days, the state bank depositors increased the number of 1,293, or nearly twenty a day, and the deposits to the amount of \$666,507.26, or \$7,575 daily.

In the period mentioned the total resources of state banks increased from \$12,247,438.96 to \$12,954,456.22, a total of SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHT THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT DOLLARS AND TWO CENTS.

The total deposits increased from \$6,956,736.13 to \$9,517,243.38, a total of FIVE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVEN DOLLARS AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

The total loans and discounts increased from \$6,692,412.33 to \$9,411,547.57, a total of FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS AND TWENTY-FOUR CENTS.

The total number of depositors increased from 32,597 to 33,890, a total of ONE THOUSAND TWO HUN-

DRED AND NINETY-THREE. During the full period of Democratic control of state banks, from January, 1912, the growth of state banking institutions has been marvelous, as shown by the following figures: Increase in total resources, FIVE MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE DOLLARS AND EIGHTY-FIVE CENTS. Increase in total deposits, THREE MILLION NINE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN DOLLARS AND ONE CENT.

Increase in total loans and discounts, FOUR MILLION NINE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE DOLLARS AND TWENTY CENTS.

These figures form an eloquent tribute to the soundness of state banking under Democratic rule; they conclusively show the great confidence of the people, and convincingly answer every malicious attack made by the Republican machine, which for years fostered political banking in New Mexico.

STATE HAS MADE GREAT STRIDES IN EDUCATION UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE

Since Statehood School Facilities Have Been Wonderfully Improved and Per Capita Expenditure Has Been Nearly Doubled—Door of Opportunity Opened Wide to Every Child in New Mexico.

A state has no more powerful attraction and no greater asset than good schools.

Thanks to five years of intelligent and progressive Democratic administration in New Mexico, this new state, since its admission, has shown an educational growth unparalleled in the West.

Under wise and economical Democratic administration New Mexico in the years 1915-16 spent two and a third millions of dollars on the education of its boys and girls, its young men and women.

Under up-to-date and efficient Democratic administration the new state is spending nearly twice as much money on the education of each boy and girl as it did when New Mexico was admitted to the Union. The per capita expenditure for the total school census has increased in that time from \$9.59 to over \$16. The school population has increased a little more than 10,000. The number of school districts has increased from 1,000 to some 1,500.

In 1912 over half the school districts had a term of five months or less. In 1916, with a few unavoidable exceptions, all the districts held not less than a seven months' term and the average term is over eight and a half months.

In 1912 the average salary for men teachers was \$369.68 per year, and for women \$299.85. That year 438 out of 1,598 teachers received less than \$200 per year.

Now no teacher gets less than \$350 per year, and the average annual salary for all is \$507.

In 1912 the state spent \$954,407.73 on its public elementary and high schools.

In 1916 the state spends on these schools \$1,755,484.

In 1912 the state spent on other educational institutions the sum of \$330,713.06.

In 1916 it has increased this sum to half a million dollars.

In 1912, 758 districts owned their school houses; 219 rented quarters, often poor and unsanitary and inadequate. Few of the school buildings in rural communities were suited for school purposes.

Through state aid for school purposes practically every one of the 1,500 school districts now owns its own building, modern, substantial, sanitary, well lighted, ventilated, heated and equipped.

Industrial and agricultural education are being introduced into the schools. The standard required of teachers has been steadily raised. Farm clubs, industrial clubs, playgrounds, social centers and other up-to-date features are being adopted. Night schools are educating the elderly illiterate; the standard of living is being improved through the schools; home conditions are being made better. Education in New Mexico under Democratic administration is reaching into every humble home; making life mean more to the parents and preparing the youth to become citizens who will make New Mexico the greatest state in the Union.

The state of New Mexico under wise Democratic guidance is opening the door of opportunity wide to every boy and every girl in New Mexico; it is extending a helping hand to every young man and woman; it is building a glorious future for this great commonwealth.

New Mexico's life and her destiny are bound up in her splendid schools. What helps them helps every citizen, every man and woman and child. What injures them, what retards the growth of education, injures every person within the borders of the state.

Under Democratic administration since New Mexico's admission to the Union, her schools have been fostered and built up more than ever before; the educational system has been enlarged and improved and brought up to date; it has been administered efficiently and economically, and the taxpayers have received a dollar's worth of education for every dollar that has gone into the school funds. New Mexico has advanced in leaps and bounds toward the front rank of the states in educational matters.

It is a record which has attracted the attention of the nation and of which the people of New Mexico may well be proud.

WILSON THE ABLE GUIDE.

Shortsighted Not to Re-elect Him, Says Mrs. Joseph Fels.

"I have a deep conviction that the hope of democracy lies with Woodrow Wilson. If we fail to re-elect him we have much to fear."

This speaks Mrs. Mary Fels of Philadelphia, an independent in politics and one of the two American delegates to the Stockholm Peace Conference.



MRS. MARY FELS.

held in January, 1916. Since the death of her husband, Joseph Fels, who has continued his work in the Fels Commission, founded by him to promote the Single Tax movement.

"I see no use," she says, "in picking out specific measures, either things done or things left undone. I see them all as a part of a great man striving in a situation incomparably difficult to do what is best for the country that he is trying to save. In this situation and through this endeavor he is becoming more and more the people's friend and the man who can most ably guide the destinies of the country in the difficult days that lie ahead."

To me it is so clear that I cannot understand how people may venture to vote for any one except Mr. Wilson. Mr. Wilson is the man who will inevitably serve the interests of all except those who are moving heaven and earth to serve their own selfish ends. It is not only Mr. Wilson, it is the people of the United States, that I am thinking of."

1916	OCTOBER	1916
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8	9	10 11 12 13 14
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22	23	24 25 26 27 28
29	30	31

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WHY BURSUM FAVORS ROADS.



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Franklin Chalmers

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Are your roofs in good repair?
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Have you built plenty of shed room for your valuable farm implements?
We would be pleased to furnish you with all needed material.

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TOO MUCH PROSPERITY FOR FOREIGN WANT ADS.

Indicating the prosperity that exists in Jamestown, N. Y., the Journal of that place wrote recently to a Buffalo advertiser as follows:

"We ask that you kindly do not insist upon our publication of your advertisement for help wanted. There is a great scarcity of labor in our local market, and, out of deference to the interests of Jamestown manufacturers, we prefer not to publish such ads. that may further complicate the local labor situation."

Chief of Police Indicted.

Charles G. Healey, chief of police of Chicago, was indicted on charge of malfeasance. On a second indictment he and his secretary, William Luthardt, and Charles E. Essig, secretary of the Sportsmen's club, are charged with being conspirators in a plot to nullify the anti-gambling laws. Bond of Healey was fixed at \$20,000 and the other two at \$10,000 each.

"Cured"

Mrs. Jay McCoe, of Stephenville, Texas, writes: "For nine (9) years, I suffered with womanly troubles. I had terrible headaches, and pains in my back, etc. It seemed as if I would die, I suffered so. At last, I decided to try Cardui, the woman's tonic, and it helped me right away. The full treatment not only helped me, but it cured me."

TAKE

Cardui
The Woman's Tonic

Cardui helps women in time of greatest need, because it contains ingredients which act specifically, yet gently, on the weakened womanly organs. So, if you feel discouraged, blue, out-of-sorts, unable to do your household work, on account of your condition, stop worrying and give Cardui a trial. It has helped thousands of women.—why not you? Try Cardui. R-71